

TERMS.

The "SOUTHERN BANNER" is published every week at Four Dollars in advance, or Six Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for less than six months; nor will discontinuance be made until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first time, and fifty cents for each continuance.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 each, in advance.

Letters addressed to the editor or publisher on business must be post paid in order to secure attention.

Cases will be required for all Job Work done at this office as soon as delivered.

All Communications involving personal matters, will be (if inserted) charged as an advertisement double price. And must, in all cases, be paid for in advance.

Poetical.

The following beautiful poem is said to be the last poetical production of Mrs. Maclean, formerly Miss Landon, whose death at Cape Coast, Africa, is noticed in the foreign intelligence. It is from the New Monthly Magazine, published Jan. 7.

THE POLAR STAR.

This star sinks below the horizon in certain latitudes. I watched it sink lower and lower every night, till at last it disappeared.

A star has left the kindling sky—
A lovely northern light—
How many planets are on high,
But that has left the night.

Imits its bright familiar face,
It was a friend to me,
Associate with my native place,
And those beyond the sea.

It rose upon our English sky,
Shone o'er our English land,
And brought back many a loving eye,
And many a gentle hand.

It seemed to answer to my thought,
It called the past to mind,
And with its welcome presence brought
All I had left behind.

The voyage it lights no longer ends
Soon on a foreign shore;
How can I but recall the friends
Who I may see no more!

Fresh from the pain it was to part—
How could I bear the pain!
Yet strong the omen in my heart
That says we meet again.

Meet with a deeper, denser love,
For absence shows the worth
Of all from which we then remote,
Friends, home and native earth.

Then lovely polar star, mine eyes
Still turned the first on thee,
Till I have felt a sad surprise
That none looked up with me.

But thou hast sunk below the wave—
Thy radiant place unknown;
I seek to stand beside a grave,
And stand by it alone.

Knowest thou, ah, would to me were given
A power upon thy light,
What words upon our English heaven
Thy loving rays should write!

And message of love and hope
Upon thy rays should be;
By shining orbit would have scope
Sincerely enough for me.

Oh, fancy vain as it is fond,
And little needed too;
My friends! I need not look beyond
My heart to look for you. L. E. L.

From the N. Y. Literary Gazette.

Child Embracing his Mother.

Love thy mother, little one!
Kiss and clasp her neck again;
Hereafter she may have a son
Will kiss and clasp her neck in vain.

Love thy mother, little one!
Gaze upon her living eyes,
And mirror back her love for thee;
Hereafter thou mayest shudder sighs
To meet them which they cannot see.

Gaze upon her living eyes!
Press her lips the while they glow,
With love that they have often told,
Hereafter thou may'st press in wo,
And kiss them till thine own are cold.

Press her lips the while they glow!
Of reverer her raven hair!
Although it be not silver grey,
Too early death, led on by care,
May snatch, save one dear lock away.

Of reverer her raven hair!
Pray for her at eve and morn,
That Heaven may long the stroke defer,
For thou may'st live the hour forlorn.
When thou wilt ask to die with her.

Pray for her at eve and morn!
The LYNN, (Mass.) PETITION.—The
shoemakers of Lynn have played a
trick upon Caroline Augusta Chase and
seven hundred and odd other girls of
Lynn who petitioned for the right to
wear darkies. They, too, have sent in a
petition to the Legislature, praying that
Caroline Augusta Chase, and those of her
designers, who may be of lawful age,
be given exclusive right to marry, or asso-
ciate with any Negro, Indian, Hotentot, Ou-
tango, or any other being in the hu-
man shape or approaching it. This me-
asure was made not to receive it. The
Legislature was however decided in favor of re-
fusing it, and it was referred to the same com-
mittee who had charge of the ladies petition.

From the N. O. Bulletin.

Prospects of a continuance of the Mexican War.

The appointment of Santa Ana to be President of Mexico may be regarded as a token that Mexico will preserve in resistance to the demands of France. This wily politician had placed himself at the head of the war faction, knowing it to be the most popular, and offering the only chance of retrieving the fortunes he had lost, by the defeat of San Jacinto, and the disgraceful failure of the Texian expedition. He saw that around this point—resistance to foreign invasion—the nation could be rallied. But placing himself on this rallying point, and standing forth as the champion of Mexican rights, he has succeeded in gathering about him a predominant influence and once more raised himself to the dignity of President. His policy is hostility to the French. His popularity—depends upon his fearless, uncompromising opposition to the supposed aggressions of that nation. It is almost manifest, that his dislike for foreigners is not altogether policy, or a mere artifice to gain popular influence. The recollection of late events, informs us, that to foreigners, Santa Ana is indebted for his humiliation, his downfall. He still smarts from the shameful results of a campaign, which terminated in his captivity, by a handful of despised foreigners. No wonder if his feelings should be embittered, and his conduct evince a determined hostility to those whom he had so much cause to fear.

Another cause for the continuance of the war with France may be found in the interference of Great Britain. Various conjectures have been suggested to account for the stationing a formidable British fleet at Vera Cruz—some supposing the motive to be a coalition with France, with a view to coerce the payment of British claims, and others going still farther and accusing the two most civilized and honest nations of Europe of a plot to rob poor Mexico of her finest provinces, and make her a common pilage between them. This, however, is mere gossip. No man of general observation and intelligence, can doubt the object that has brought a British armament into the Gulf. There is too much magnanimity in that Government to prey upon the feeble and helpless, especially when the sufferer is a friendly ally. Great Britain no doubt comes forward as a mediator, and has stopped between the combatants to effect a reconciliation. But we are persuaded that her intervention, instead of aiding will only retard an amicable adjustment. The Mexicans will be emboldened in their stubbornness by the appearance of the British succor.

Great reliance will be placed on the well-known jealousy of England towards her Gallic neighbor, and a confidence be cherished that France will not be suffered to invade Mexico or attempt conquests on the Mexican soil. Trusting, therefore, to the protection of Great Britain, and stimulated by wounded pride and blind infatuation, Mexico under the auspices of Santa Ana—the second Napoleon, (as his flatterers once styled him)—will no doubt obstinately persist in refusing and indemnity to France. Should this anticipation be realized, it will need no gift of prophecy to foresee the result. A French army will dictate terms of peace within the capital of Mexico, or there will be war between France and Great Britain.

PARENTAL FAULT FINDING.

It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well.—Be ever more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault finding, on the part of its parents. And hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two motives influencing human actions; hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never express her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last finding that, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.—Mother at home.

Good.—In the course of a debate in our Senate some time since, that notorious leg-
islator, Gordon D. Boyd, said that no man in the nation was more indebted to the democracy than he was; except Stewart, and a vagabond whig, he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seven thou-

WHOOPING COUGH.—We have before published a very simple but, effectual remedy for this disease, which is again making its rounds. In the hope of being able to relieve some of those who are suffering, we have been induced to re-publish the remedy, less some may not have noticed, and others forgotten it.

Mix the express juice of garlic with brandy or common whiskey, in proportion of half a gill of juice to half a pint of brandy. The best way of preparing it, when time will permit, is to pore the spirits on whole cloves, or garlic, and let it remain several days before using. This preparation must be rubbed well on the spine, morning and evening. When the disease is very severe it may be rubbed over the breast, and on the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet.—Phila. Messenger.

A large six foot yawhoo, who had his legs run at least nine inches too far thro' his breeches, with a loaf of gingerbread under his arm, and as much in his fist, one end of which he had just drawn from between his teeth, leaving his mouth filled, was met by a gentleman in Natchez Miss., in the middle of the street, of whom he enquired in a whining tone, "Have you seen any thing of daddy?" "No!" replied the gentleman. "Well, damnation seize daddy, I told him he'd loose me!" said our hero, crying as he proceeded, half bent, sticking the gingerbread into his countenance at an alarming rate.—Id.

A CONTRAST.—The *sine quo non* with a Chinese lady is a small foot—that of an American lady a slender waist. Reader, which do you think the most ridiculous?

INSTANTANEOUS GINGER BEER.—A London paper gives the following receipt for preparing this pleasant beverage.—Fill a bottle with pure cold water, then have a cork ready to fit it, also a string or wire to tie it down with, and a mallet to drive the cork, so that no time may be lost; now put into the bottle sugar to your taste, (syrup is better),—and a tea spoon full of good powdered ginger, shake all well; then add the sixth part of an ounce of super carbonate of soda—cork rapidly and tie down—shake the bottle well—cut the string—the cork will fly—then drink ginger beer.

MR. PRENTISS OF MISS., AND BULLY DUNCAN OF OHIO.

In the Globe of the 20th there appeared a card signed by that prince of bully-blackguards, Dr. Duncan of Ohio, in which Messrs. Stanley of North Carolina, Southgate of Ky., and Slade of Vt., were abused with all the ruffian billingsgate of which the representative from "Hamilton county, Ohi-O" is so complete a matter. But a few days previous the anti-duelling bill had become a law; by which, of course, the members assailed are prevented from calling Duncan to personal account. On the 21st, Mr. Prentiss, of Miss., introduced a resolution, moving his expulsion from the House. The resolution was afterwards modified on the suggestion of Mr. Thompson, so as to direct a reprimand by the Speaker. A most excited and angry debate ensued, which continued until the adjournment at a late hour. Several ineffectual attempts were made during the day to lay the resolution on the table. The debate was resumed on the following morning, and after some time spent therein, the whole subject was disposed of by laying the resolution on the table by ayes 117, nays 94. We shall endeavor to give a sketch of the debate in our next.—Memphis Enq.

MAJOR DOWNING ON ABOLITION.

Some of the Major's ideas on the effect of the mad schemes of the dirty Abolitionists, if carried out, are a "leete tu cute" to be lost. In a recent letter, he says:

Now suppose some old woman should get a notion to petition Congress against letting folks dig away down in the aith arter coal and iron, and so forth, and say that a man wasn't born like a woodchuck to live in the aith, and then agin to stop folks from riskin their precious lives at sea, as though they were born with fins like fish, how then, and what would be the end on't? Can any man tell what would be the state of things if any of these whins was acted on only for one year, just for the trial on't? And then agin, has any one turned over the matter to see what would be the condition of things if "abolition" should take root—kick up a bobbey down South, and let only one crop of cotton go unpicked. Folks abroad dont think much of this matter, but look at it pretty much as we do at the Chinese, and carelessly talk of abolition as a matter of moonshine. England sends her abolitionists here to keep 'em, I suppose, from devility at home possibly if their mad schemes were only for one season to prosper here a storm would howl over England worse than a universal cholera morbus.

Cut off one of our crops of cotton only, and then let the Queen or her minister attempt to tell the thousand of spinners and weavers of England that they and their families must submit to go hungry and unemployed on account of the great and glorious cause of Abolition, and if they remain content and hungry, why, then, no harm will come from that point but if, on the contrary, they don't understand the doctrine, (and some folks do say that some of John Bull's family get cross an ugly when hungry,) why, then, there will be trouble, and such as aint cooled by sage or catnip tea—and I, for one, wash my hands on't and say, "let well enough alone."

The Delaware legislature has failed to elect

GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE On the Post Note Bill.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have considered a resolution "Relative to the issuance of post notes by the Mississippi Union Bank, and to the establishment of its branches," and a bill to be entitled "An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank and for other purposes," and return them to the respective houses in which they originated for reconsideration. It is always with great reluctance that I interpose to prevent the passage of laws involving mere questions of expediency. In all cases where I believe the policy doubtful, I give the deliberate acts of the two houses my official sanction; but when measures are proposed which will, in my opinion, inflict evils irreparable on the people of the State, I cannot, without a dereliction of duty, give them my official approval.

The resolution gives the discretion to the Mississippi Union Bank to issue post notes not having a longer time than twelve months to run, nor drawing a rate of interest more than six per cent. per annum nor less than five per cent.; and provides that not more than six million should be issued. If the Legislature deemed it advisable that such issues should be made, a law should have been enacted making it imperative on the Bank to issue them. The charter of the Bank authorizes it to take interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on loans having a longer time than six months to run, and six per cent. on loans payable at an earlier period. It will be remembered that the State bonds bear an interest of five per cent., and to be sold must be made payable in Europe. The cost of placing funds there to pay the interest will, in all probability, be fifteen per cent.; and if the post notes are made to bear six per cent. interest the bank will sustain a heavy loss by issuing them. The great objection however, to such paper is, that it would inevitably be depreciated. The bonds of the Planters' Bank, issued last year, were guaranteed by the Bank of the United States, and (if I am not mistaken) bore interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum and were payable at the North. Yet it was with difficulty that such paper could be negotiated at par. Should the contemplated issues like the old, be made payable at the counter of the bank, and bear five per cent. interest they would soon depreciate twenty per cent. If made to bear six per cent. interest, they would be at least fifteen per cent. below par. The issuance of paper so much depreciated would greatly aggravate the distresses of the country—prostrate an entire return to specie payments, and continue for a long period the intolerable evils of a depreciated, fluctuating, convertible paper currency. It also would have a tendency to prevent the sale of the residue of the State bonds; for capitalists would have little confidence in an institution which countenances such a ruinous policy. No doubt the bonds could be sold if payment should be accepted in the post notes of the bank, and a learned "argument," no doubt would be submitted, showing such notes "equivalent" to gold and silver. No solvent man could safely borrow money so much depreciated as the contemplated post notes would inevitably become. No business except shaving can justify the borrowing of notes ten per cent. below par and the payment of seven per cent. interest on such loans. The policy of issuing "post notes" will be eminently destructive to the planting interest. It will tend to continue the present exorbitant price of all the supplies necessary for their plantations, and the price of our great staple will not be enhanced a penny; for, as heretofore, its value will be dependant on the price it bears in foreign markets, where the currency is sound. A sound currency would do more to relieve the embarrassment of the country than any measure which can be adopted. It would soon bring down the price of produce and the cost of growing cotton to the old standard, and the planters of the country would save annually fully three million of dollars. This result would be alike beneficial to the planter, the merchant and the mechanic.—Speculators and spendthrifts alone would suffer. "Those who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind." Legislative relief may buoy them up for a time, but they can never be sustained except by the ruin of the productive classes of society. "The plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry of the land" have meritorious claims on the Legislature. I can never sanction measures which I firmly believe will tax their labor to sustain those "who, by the sweat of their brow (do not) earn their daily bread."

The delusive pretence that these measures are absolutely necessary to enable the parent bank to establish her branches, has given them favor with the representatives of the people. I speak advisedly when I say that, with proper exertions the mortgages could be perfected and the stock graduated and assigned to each stockholder in four weeks. The bonds could then be issued without the invasion of that fundamental provision of the charter, which makes the mortgages of the stockholders a prerequisite to the issuance of ten million of dollars in state bonds, and pledges the property mortgaged to secure their redemption; nor is it necessary for the board of managers even to delay until the stock is declared. The commissioners could be despatched at once to negotiate the sale of the remaining bonds, and after the contract is made the bonds could be issued in accordance therewith and delivered. This would obviate the necessity of leaving the places where the bonds are made payable blank, and keep the commissioners under the strict control and supervision of the managers. If the graduation of the stock is delayed until after the spring terms of our courts other certificates will be requisite to show that no

by the stockholders. This would cause considerable delay and expense. But it is contended that the branches cannot be established because as yet there are no persons qualified to act as directors. A reference to the 14th and 34th sections of the charter will convince any unprejudiced mind that the qualification of the directors of the parent bank and of officers of discount and deposit are widely different. The first are elected by stockholders and required to own at least thirty shares of stock. The latter are elected by the directors of the parent bank, and the sole qualifications prescribed are that they shall be "citizens of this State, residing and domiciled within the counties for which said offices shall be established."

The twenty-five per cent. which the bank is now calling in, with her other resources, would enable the institution at once to establish the branches, and thus equalize its benefits. I believe that the sixth district, and the one in which the parent bank is located, has obtained four-fifths of the loans already made. The issue of six million of dollars in post notes would redound to the benefit of the present debtors of the bank, and operate most injuriously to the other districts.

It may well be questioned whether the Legislature has the constitutional right to direct the Executive to sign and deliver the bonds before the State is indemnified by mortgages on the property of the stockholders. If this can be done, may not a subsequent Legislature enact that all mortgages be cancelled and the security of the State destroyed? "The act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank, and for other purposes," requires the Governor of the State to execute and deliver the Union Bank bonds to the amount of ten million five hundred thousand dollars; the faith of the State is pledged for fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars; but the Executive is only authorized to execute seven thousand five hundred bonds of two thousand dollars each. No provision is made for the issuance of bonds for five hundred thousand dollars of the stock, and no time specified at which they should be made payable. It is intended that the Executive or the managers of the bank shall designate at what periods said bonds shall be made payable.

The 2d section of the bill authorizes the directors of the bank to establish agencies at such points in the United States as they may think proper. A bank chartered by this State cannot make contracts out of the limits of the State, and I am at a loss to conceive the object of such agencies—perhaps they may be intended to aid the bank in monopolizing and carrying on the cotton business, and it is possible they may be employed to protect the issues of the bank in the manner some of our banking companies have protected theirs. Such powers may be perverted to purposes detrimental to the best interests of the State, and I can never consent to give my official sanction to any measure calculated to facilitate a bank in dealing in cotton or speculating in any article whatever. The spirit of the age is opposed to all monopolies. The merchants of the country will never tolerate a system which will make them bankrupts, and the planters will soon find out that individuals can do their business on better terms and more to their advantage than any chartered company whatever.

The bill and resolution under consideration were presented last night about nine o'clock.

Both houses have agreed to adjourn this day. Having numerous other bills to consider, I cannot dwell upon various other objections which could be urged against the measure under consideration.

The grave questions involved in the bill and resolution before me, were not discussed or even known to the great mass of the people previous to the meeting of the Legislature. I am well aware of the great responsibility I incur in coming in conflict with the opinions of a large majority of each branch of the Legislature. If I am not sustained by more than one-third of one or both branches of the Legislature, the disastrous effects of these measures will hereafter, I feel confident, convince the people of the State of the soundness of my views. Should they fail through my agency, I may for a time have to bear the odium of their defeat. If I approve of the bill and resolution before me I should feel guilty of signing the death warrant of the credit of the State and of the Mississippi Union Bank. A. G. McNUTT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JACKSON, Feb. 15th, 1839.

A contemporary suggests that Levi Woodbury can bring the Florida war to a close in three months. His plan is, that Levi shall make Sub-Treasurers of the Seminole, place funds in their hands and they will slope to parts unknown, thus bringing the war to a termination. It looks feasible and we would like to see Mr. Secretary Woodbury try it; that is provided he has the funds.—Vicksburg Whig.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that the "bill guaranteeing the faith of the state for the payment of \$900,000 to be borrowed by the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company has failed in the lower branch of the Legislature, and of course not a blow can be struck towards the completion of the work during the coming year."—Nash. Rep.

SMALL CHANGE.—Upwards of forty thousand dollars, all in dimes, have been coined at the New Orleans mint since it has gone into operation.—Grand G. Advertiser.

FAMINE IN THE EAST INDIES.—The last accounts from the East Indies, mention a great dearth of provisions prevailing for want of rain.

LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning lost Wills and Testaments, the duties of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and the Rights of Orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, passed November 16, 1831.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That when any person or persons having a legal bequest in any lost will and testament shall sue for and recover the same, either law or in equity; it shall be the duty of the court or jury, at the case may be, to give judgments in case of a decree of the court and a verdict, if in case of a trial by jury for ten per cent damages in addition to the interest now allowed by law, upon the amount of money so recovered or decreed, and also upon the worth of property in case of a specific legacy.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the above rule as to damages in case of a recovery, shall apply to suits by distributees against administrators, and wards against guardians.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the powers granted in the hundred and seventh section of the act which this is an amendment, the probate court, by citation or attachment as the case may require, and shall allow said commissioners three dollars per day, to be paid of the insolvent's estate.

JOHN W. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. L. BINGAMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 30, 1839.

A. G. McNUTT.

AN ACT to incorporate the Male and Female Academies of the town of Wyatt, in the county of Lafayette.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi That James Alton Volney Peck, Angell, Gillis, Andrew Peterson, James Murdoch, John P. Woodruff and S. Brooks be, they are hereby, incorporated by the name of the President and Trustees of the Wyatt Male and Female Academies, and by that name they and their successors in office shall be capable of suing and being sued, and being impleaded, in any court of law or equity, may have a common seal, or not, at their pleasure, be capable of acquiring and receiving any real or personal estate by donation or purchase for the benefit of said institution; may make such by-laws and adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the election of officers, of new members of said corporations for the government and management of said academies, for promoting morality, virtue and learning, and, in fine, may do and perform all other acts for the benefit of said institution which are incident to such bodies politic and corporate, not repugnant to constitution and laws of the United States in this state.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said trustees shall annually elect out of their own number a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall severally perform the duties to be prescribed by the said board of trustees.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the first meeting of said board of trustees in the town of Wyatt shall be on the first Saturday of April next; and if a majority of said trustees shall fail to meet at that time, any three of them may call a meeting by advertisement one week previous to the time of said meeting.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That a board shall hold regular meetings twice each year, but the president and two trustees shall have power to call a meeting of the trustees when ever they may deem it expedient, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved January 30, 1839.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to employ a suitable person or persons to represent the public arms, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, employ a suitable person or persons to represent the arms and accoutrements, in several armories of the state requiring the same, as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor be authorized to pay the amount of salvage and other expenses, due and owing by the state on account of eighteen boxes of muskets, shipped at Philadelphia, in July last, on board the barque Ella Hand, such as may attend the reshipment of the same, and that he be also authorized to go on board of the State for such further amount as may be necessary to cover a deficiency in the amount of salvage aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the purpose aforesaid, the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the auditor is authorized and required to issue a warrant for the same, upon the receipt of the Governor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 9, 1839.

AN ACT to increase the compensation the adjutant general of this state.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the passage of this act the salary the adjutant general of this state shall be five hundred dollars per year.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the act shall take effect, and be in force from